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EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

A. Papilionid stem (Papilionides) characterized by the presence on forewings of vein 'IX'; B, Hesperid stem (Hesperiades) characterized by the absence of the same vein. The titles of groups in *italics* denote that in these a reduction of the radial branches occurs (specialization through the *second* evolutionary movement). All the groups are arranged with regard to the specialization of the wing in the two principal directions. The *first* direction lies with the breaking up of the system of the Media and the final redistribution of the outlying three branches between the Radius and Cubitus, and this reaches a culminating point in the disintegration and disappearance of the cross vein (Nymphaliniæ). In the Moths the same phenomenon is repeated in the Attaciniæ (*Rothschildia*, *Samia*, *Philosamia*, *Callosamia*, *Attacus*.); IIa is the six-footed Pierid and main branch; IIb the four-footed (brush-footed) Nymphalid branch; both have the same essential wing pattern, or style of distribution of the veins and this is shared also by IIc, the Nemeobiid branch. IID is the Hesperid main branch; IIe the Lycænid specialized branch; IIf is the Hesperid generalized branch. The pattern of IID, *et seq.*, differs from the Pieri-Nymphalid branches by the simpler, more equidistant veining. The specialization, in the *first* direction, displays itself here by the disintegration of the cross-vein without a shifting of the outer branches, which latter remain *in situ*.

NOTES ON THE LARVA OF LAGOA PYXIDIFERA.

By HARRISON G. DYAR.

Since Abbot & Smith's work, in 1797, there has been no original reference to the larva in literature. It may be fitting that the one-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the larva should be celebrated by a brief redescription, especially as Abbot & Smith's figure is somewhat erroneous and misleading. Their figure gives the impression of a longitudinally banded larva, whereas it is really uniformly colored. The larvæ occurred to me in some numbers at Miami, Florida.

Feet and warts, as usual in the genus, distinct; head retracted. Body slate gray; hair dense, concealing everything, regularly directed backward, soft, smooth, pale whitish gray with an under tint of darker gray which predominates narrowly along the subventral edge and in a disheveled anterior tuft above the hood. Dorsal line slightly keeled; anal hair short; no tufts. Anal plate reddish. In the earlier stages the hair is thin and fluffy, white; but the body shows through sordid whitish with a brownish dorsal band divided by a pale line and a broad brown lateral band. The spiracular glands show white. Edge of cervical shield and anal plate orange tinted. Cocoon and pupa as in *L. crispata*. Feeds on the young shoots of live oak. The larva differs from that of *L. crispata* only in color.